

Jan 9<sup>th</sup> 1829  
205 Market

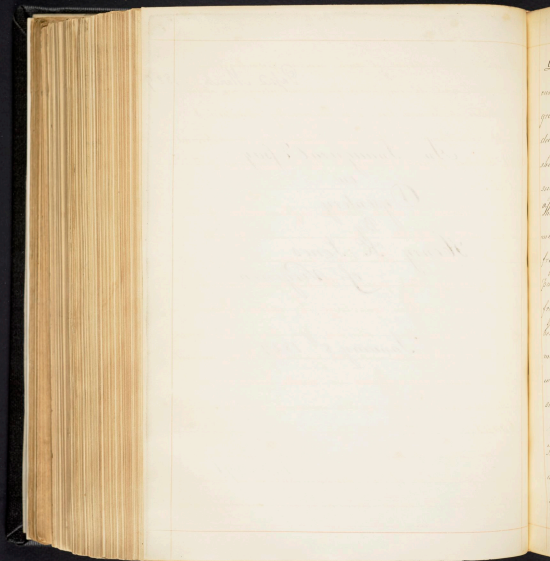
Dr James No 10/4

Paid March 1829

An Inaugural Essay  
on  
Dysentery  
By  
Henry K Jones  
of Virginia

January 8<sup>th</sup> 1829

Jan 29/91

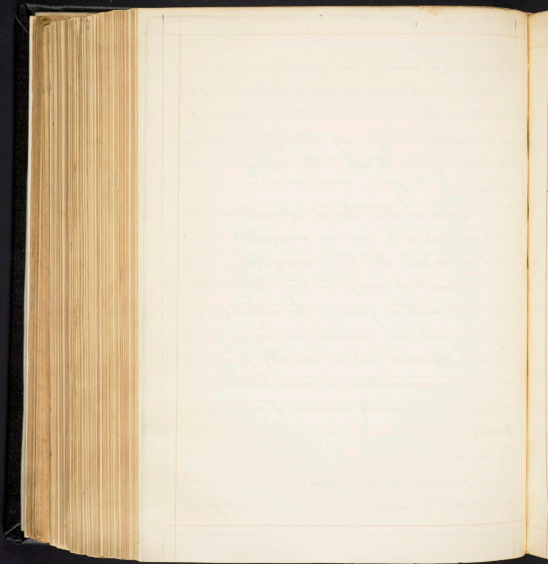


Dysentery is a disease of such general prevalence in our country, and its importance from constituting one of the great evils of human life is so universally admitted, I deem it unnecessary to offer any introductory remarks, and shall therefore proceed at once to the consideration of the subject.

This is a disease in which there is inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, accompanied with frequent mucus and often bloody evacuations, griping pains, tenesmus, and fever; the stools are generally frequent and small in quantity, the natural feces being for the most part retained, but they do sometimes make their appearance and are generally found mixed with the mucus evacuations in small, hard, compact substances, and known by the name of scybala.

### Causes

There are many which have at different times been alleged production of this disease, but as it is not my intention to enter into a minute investigation,



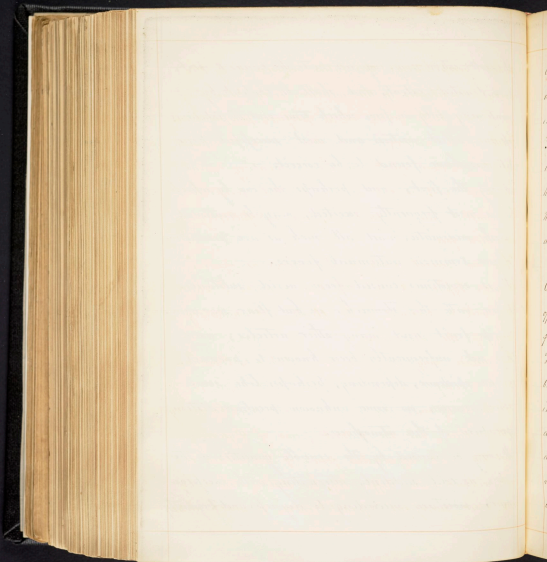


I shall extend my inquiries as to the causes of it, to a limited extent, and shall be content by mentioning only a few, which time and the experience of our ablest writers, and most successful practitioners, have found to be correct.

Among the first, and perhaps the one by which it is most frequently excited, may be mentioned marsh miasmata, and all such as are productive of our common autumnal fevers.

It is sometimes caused from acrid substances taken into the stomach, as bad flour, sour wine, unripe fruit and many other articles; and has not unfrequently been known to prevail as an epidemic, depending, perhaps, like some other diseases, on some unknown peculiar distemperature of the atmosphere.

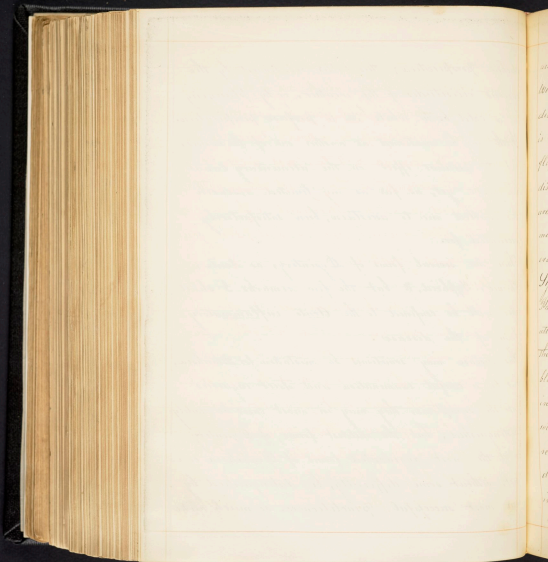
It may be caused by the sensible qualities of the air, as cold suddenly alternating with excessive heat, moisture succeeding to dryness, and frequently



checked perspiration; this latter occasioned by the various vicissitudes of the weather, or by plunging in a cold bath while in a profuse perspiration. Fifth may be mentioned as another one of the causes, but its peculiar effect on the alimentary canal has never yet, as far as my limited research has enabled me to ascertain, been satisfactorily accounted for.

There are several forms of Dysentery, as Acute, Chronic, Typhoid, &c but the few remarks I shall offer will be confined to the Acute inflammatory form of the disease.

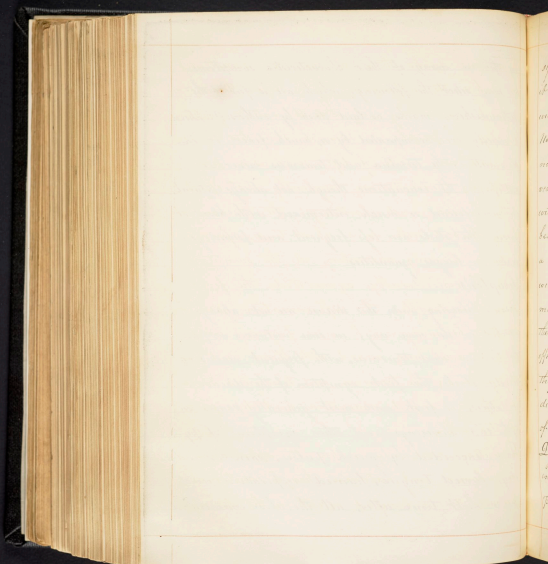
This disease may sometimes be mistaken for Diarrhoea, but by a careful examination and strict inquiries into the symptoms, they may in most cases be readily distinguished; but the mildest forms of Dysentery and the most aggravated forms of Diarrhoea cannot, without some difficulty, be distinguished by our most successful Practitioners, so much alike



are they in many of their characteristic symptoms. We may select the following, which are a few of the distinguishing marks as laid down by authors: Diarrhoea is scarcely ever accompanied by so much fever or inflammation, the tenesmus and tenismus never so distressing, the evacuations though not always natural, are never found so much intermixed with blood or mucus, the stools are less frequent, and found generally in larger quantities.

#### Symptoms

Patients labouring under this disease are not always attacked in the same way; in some instances we find the tenesmus and tenismus, with frequent mucus or bloody stools, the first symptom of the disease; in others, it first, and most generally comes on with cold shiverings and other symptoms of pyrexia succeeded by quick pulse, skin hot and dry, furred tongue, hurried respiration, and in a short time after, all the above enumerated



5  
symptoms make their appearance: sometimes  
it makes its appearance by a slight Dysentoea,  
without our having any other Dysenteric symptoms.  
No class of people are exempt from this disease,  
nor will any mode of life serve as a pre-  
ventative; patients are frequently distressed  
with nausea and vomiting; the disease not  
being checked, will, in a short time, assume  
a more alarming character, all the symptoms  
will be considerably aggravated, the fever  
more considerable, the inflammation greater,  
the stools becoming much more frequent and  
offensive, and more mixed with blood and fo-  
etid mucus; the tormina and tenesmus more  
distressing, rapid emaciation, and depression  
of strength.

Dysentery commonly makes its appearance  
in summer and autumn, though sometimes  
prevails to no limited extent in the spring.

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It often terminates in a few days, though sometimes it is protracted to weeks and even months; it then assumes the chronic form, and demands a somewhat different plan of treatment.

This disease may terminate in several different ways, in chronic Dysentery, in Diarrhoea, in Rheumatism, Dropsy, Tetanus, & Gangrene. The favourable signs are, the gradual cessation of all the enumerated distressing symptoms, pulse becoming slower, softer, more regular and gradually approaching near its natural standard, skin moist, the stools becoming more natural, and expelled with less terminæ and tenesmus: the unfavourable, are the evacuations becoming more frequent, more mixed with blood and sometimes resembling the washings of putrid flesh, abdomen tense, weak, quick, and intermitting pulse, haggard countenance, cold dewy perspiration, restlessness, petechia,

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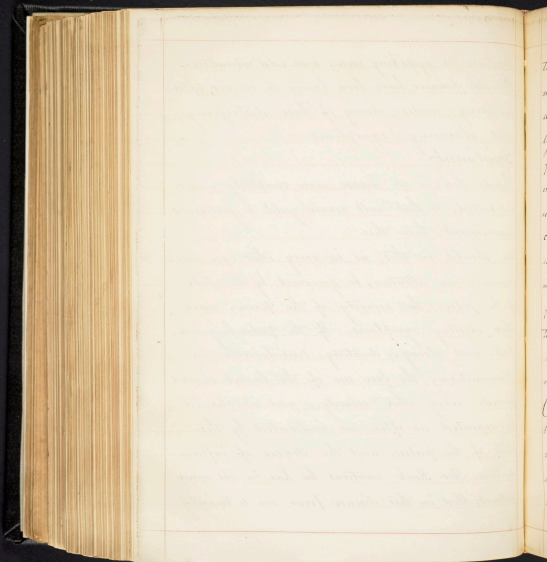
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ingultus, a squeaking voice, and cold extremities. Patients, however have been known to recover after labouring under many of these distressing and alarming symptoms.

### Treatment

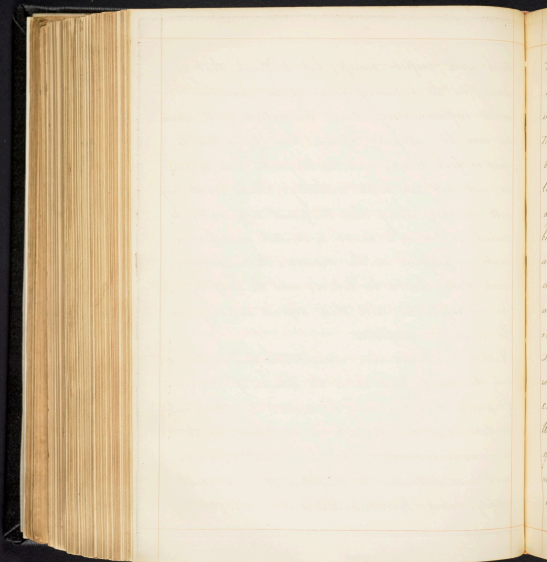
Perhaps there is no disease more completely under our control, or that will sooner yield to judicious management, than this.

We should in this, as in every other case which demands our attention, be governed by the state of the pulse, the severity of the pain, and other existing symptoms. If the pulse be quick, full, and strong, denoting considerable inflammation, the free use of the lancet should precede every other remedy, and it should be repeated as often as indicated by the state of the pulse, and the degree of inflammation. Dr Rush mentions he has in the same patients, bled in this disease from one to twenty.



times with perfect success; but I think that generally in the ordinary forms of the common acute inflammatory stage, venesection will scarcely ever be necessary oftener than from one to four or five times; and Dr Physick, to whom we need not ask better authority, thinks one bleeding will in very many cases be found sufficient, if carried so far as to make a decided and permanent impression on the disease. Now however, much blood should be taken, and the necessity for its repetition will then depend entirely on the existing symptoms.

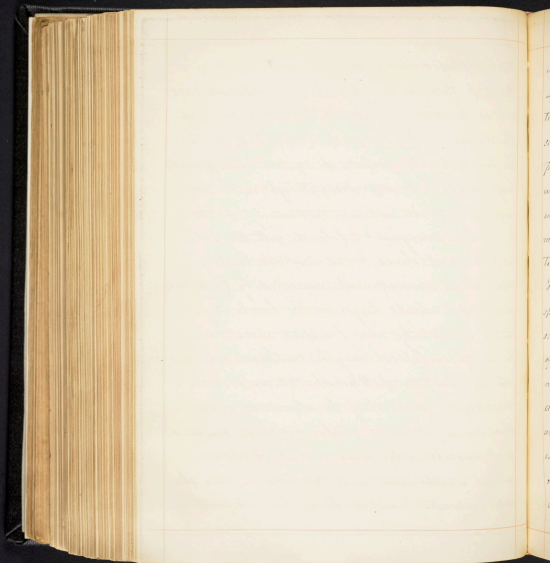
Emetics have under some circumstances been considered very beneficial, and it is the opinion of Professor Chapman, that they may be resorted to with much benefit when the stomach is distressed with nausea, and vomiting of bilious matter; under such circumstances he considers them of great utility, and *Spécacuanha* is decidedly greatly



to be preferred.

But if there be no gastric uneasiness, cathartics will be preferable, and in the milder forms of the disease, a few doses of Castor Oil will be found highly useful if given in sufficiently large doses, to be repeated, though in the more aggravated forms, and more particularly if there be hepatic derangement, Calomel will be best adapted, and should be administered in large doses at the commencement, succeeded by Castor Oil, and if it should linger in the bowels its operation assisted by some laxative injection.

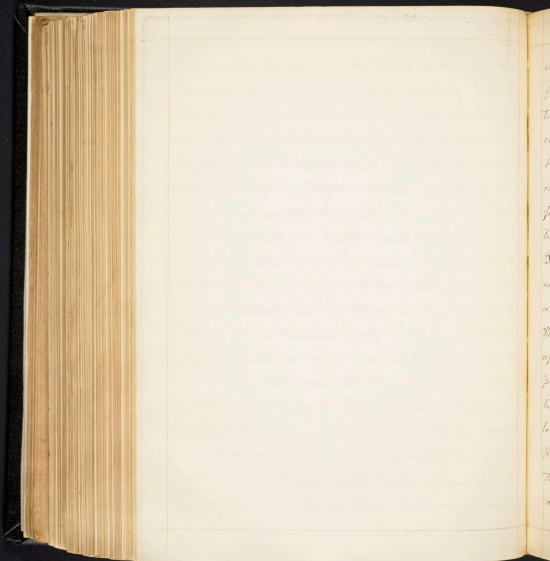
In this way Calomel may be continued sometimes with the addition of Rhubarb, till we succeed completely in evacuating the alimentary canal. When the inflammatory febrile symptoms are in a great measure reduced by these direct depletory means, a determination to the surface seems plainly indicated, and to obtain this end, nothing





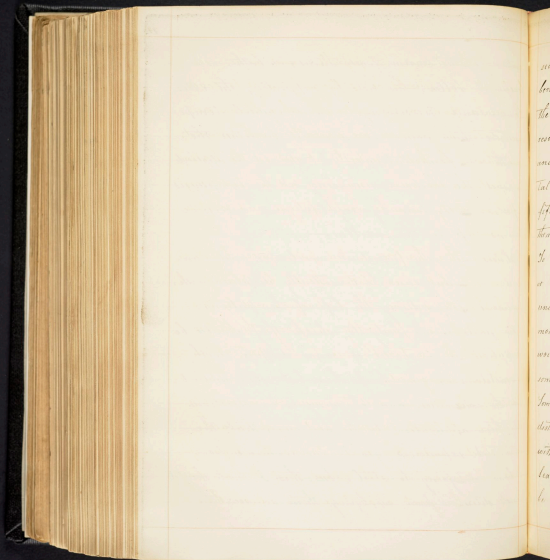
will be found better than a combination of  
 Speake, Calomel, and Opium; it composes in-  
 testinal irritation, relaxes the surface, and at the  
 same time gently opens the bowels, but if a more  
 profuse perspiration be desired the Dover's powder  
 will be found better adapted, Speake combined  
 with Opium will relieve the *tenesmus* and *Ten-  
 mus*, and the frequent though ineffectual desire  
 to go to stool, sooner than any other medicine.

The preparations of Antimony have been highly  
 spoken of in this stage of the disease, but  
 should not I think for a moment be thought  
 of, in preference to the above mentioned combi-  
 nation; nothing will be found to assist the  
 diaphoretic effect of the medicine, and relieve  
 at the same time the *Phlogosis* which commonly  
 exist, as flannels, several times folded, wrung  
 out of warm water and applied to the ab-  
 domen, or what will be found preferable



either to the warm fomentations, or bath, is a flannel roller; this acts by supporting the intestines, and preserving a more equal temperature than could be attained by either the bath or fomentations; it should be applied round the body, commencing at the symphysis pubis, extending by regular and successive turns up to the axillæ.

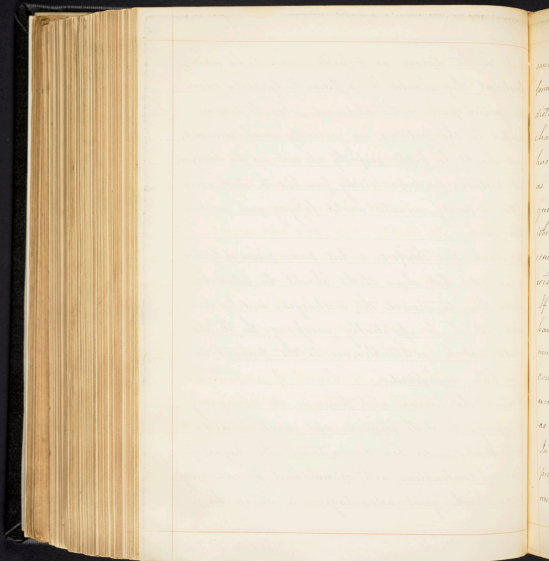
Blisters are very important auxiliaries, and cannot in many cases be consistently dispensed with, without jeopardising the life of the patient: the parts of the body to which they should be applied is a matter of some dispute with practitioners; some think them best when applied to the extremities, and assigning as an objection to their application to the abdomen, that the patient experiences great inconvenience from them on going to stool, but this I think should not deter us from applying them as near the



seat of the disease as possible: and to be more beneficial they should be sufficiently large to cover the greater part of the abdomen, when blisters are resorted to the patients are generally much reduced, and should be kept perfectly at rest in the horizontal posture; for even rising from bed to stool every fifteen or twenty minutes would fatigue and weaken them much.

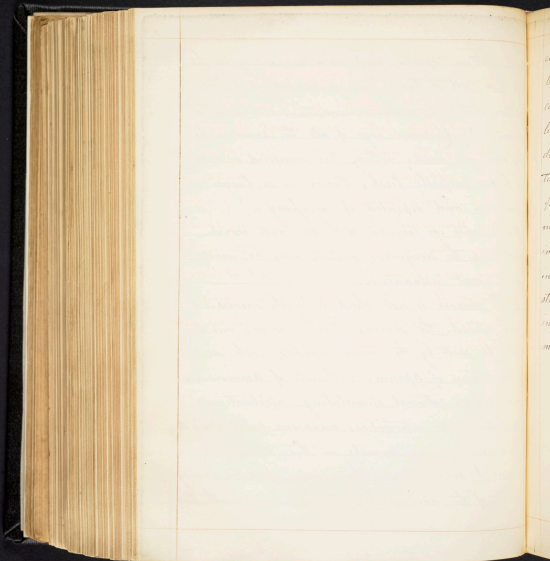
To obviate this therefore, a bed pan, pieces of leather, or some old, but clean cloths should be placed under them to receive the discharges, and by this mode, which is essentially necessary, the blisters would not be so troublesome to the patient as some have imagined.

Sometimes the termina and Tenismus are uncommonly distressing, the stools frequent, and much mixed with blood, under these circumstances, the sugar of lead in combination with opium and Speake's may be used with great advantage. to relieve the



some affection. Opium used as a suppository in the form of a pill of two or three grains, lodged a short distance within the rectum, sometimes acts like a charm. Prof Chapman says of all the remedies he has ever yet used, nothing has succeeded so well as butter perfectly fresh, thrown up in large quantities, and repeated if necessary. When patients are troubled with sour and acrid excretions, the oleaginous mixture may be used with great advantage.

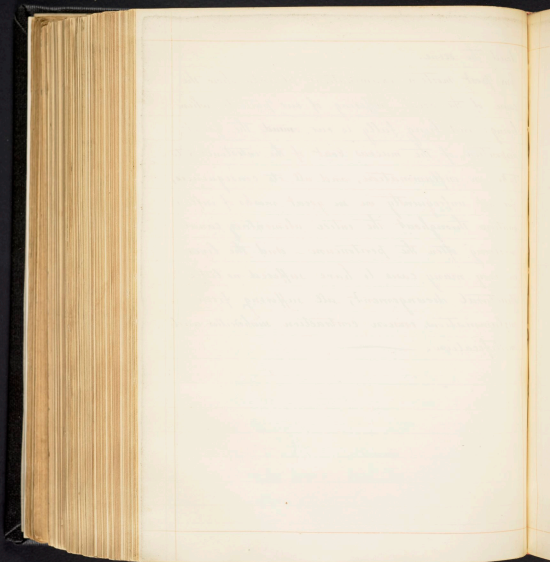
If the disease is not checked by the means I have noticed, the sinking stage comes on, and this must be met by the usual remedies, such as combinations of Opium, Carbonate of Ammonia, wine whey, external stimulating applications, as blisters to the extremities, sinapisms rubefacients &c. In concluding my remarks on this disease, it is proper I should say a few words upon the derangement of the abdominal viscera, when death has





closed the scene.

Our post mortem examinations plainly show the cause of the great suffering of our patients when living: and bring fully to our mind the great disposition of the mucous coat of the intestines & to take on inflammation, and all its consequences, for not unfrequently we see great marks of inflammation throughout the entire alimentary canal involving often the peritoneum - and the liver in very many cases to have suffered no little structural derangements, all suffering from inflammation, erosion, contraction, scirrhosis and mortification. —————



Union of Pennsylvania

March 27, 1844

My dear Friend

